SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1894.

Something It Won't Do.

In advance of the election of the delegates, to represent the various constituencies into which New York State is politically divided, it cannot be stated with any certainty what the Democratic Convention will do, but we believe it is a safe wager that there are some things which it won't do, for instance I. Arraign for perfldy, treason, or dis-

sonor either of the Democratic Senators from New York: II. Pronounce in favor of a free and un-

limited coinage of silver: III. Justify, condone, or applaud the in-

famous and populist income tax; IV. Refrain from stigmatizing and opposing "A. P. A." prejudices or purposes. V. Accept the WILSON-GORMAN Tariff bill as a definite, honorable, or faithful fulfil-

ment of the explicit pledges contained in the platform of the Democratic National Convention: VI. Extenuate, or acknowledge as Demo-

cratic, patriotic, or American, the course of the national Administration in Hawaii or VII. Omit to praise the Democratic ma-

jority in Congress for sweeping away the

last vestiges of unconstitutional Force legislation in support of negro domination; or VIII. Ignore the obligations of the Democracy to furnish good government in the State or the cities and counties composing it, sedulously preserving all reserved priwate rights and liberties and frugally dis-

natitutional taxation. Whatever else may happen, this much can certainly be relied on.

pensing the public revenues derived from

How the Case Stands.

The outward, superficial, indeterminate and cursory indications of the political situation in this State at present are generally favorable to the Republicans. They have put in nomination in Saratoga, with substantial unanimity, a highly respectable ticket, whose three candidates invite no personal o factional opposition. The Republican platform, though narrow, is politically sound and tenable, and Republicans throughout the State, encouraged by the sweeping triumphs of their party friends in other States, expect to have no harder work in this campaign than is required in sitting around until election day, counting the dimensions of their majority.

This is, politically speaking, an easy task, provided the Democrats do the same. For the benefit of those Republicans who are now engaging in a preliminary and perhaps premature enumeration of their political chickens we would recall an election which cannot have wholly lapsed from the memory of all of them, the election of last year, and the conditions which preceded it. The Democrats held their Convention on

the 5th of October in Saratoga Springs, where they are again to assemble on Tues The gathering, presided over by DANIEL N. LOCKWOOD, was one of the most harmonious and enthusiastic held in many years. There were no factional contests, no personal controversies, and no disputes of any kind. Everything was spontaneous and unanimous. The head of the ticket put in nomination was Mr. CORD MEYER Jr., who, if not that odious thing, in the minds of all genuine and selfrespecting Democrats nowadays, logical candidate," was at least the ideal candidate, for he had the support of all elements of the party, and the sugar interest added. Everything was done by acclamation, and when it came to the nomination of a Court of Appeals Judge by the Democrats In Saratoga this was the vote: 383 to 1. The one man, a Rockland delegate, lonesome in his isolation, fell in with the others and made that nomination unanimous. It was, too, a ticket with a CLEVELAND man at the head of it, and one also at the foot

The Republicans held their State Conven tion last year on Oct. 6 in the city of Syracuse. It was a lifeless, listless, and lukewarm affair. Not one of the delegates supposed that the Republicans had any chance of success, and the nominations were me chanically and even carelessly made. All prominent and desirable candidates whose qualifications had been discussed, declined; yet a ticket was nominated, after which the Republicans went home to be outvoted

But over the Democratic Convention, unknown, unsuspected, inscrutable, and unforeseen, rested a menace, grave and deep: the seven months in office of the national Administration. "We submit," declared the delegates unanimously, "that the record of faithful discharge of official obligations and responsibility justifies a continuance of the trust reposed in the Demo cratic party."

When election day arrived, the Democratic ticket and all the candidates upon it met with a crushing defeat. The State offices for the first time in years passed into the hands of Republicans. The new Legislature, even under an apportionment made by Democratic officials, was Republican in both branches. The Constitutional Convention, too, was unexpectedly Republican. The Democratic stronghold of Brooklyn elected a Republican Mayor by more than 30,000 majority. Defeat and disaster overwhelmed the Democrats at every point. The Republicans did not appreciate for weeks the extent of the victory they had won. Some of them don't understand the matter yet.

This year, three days in advance of the Democratic State Convention, the outlook for the Hepublicans is as bright as the outlook for the Democrats in New York was bright in October last. The New York Democracy, vigorous in its

resentment of perfidy, dishonor, and betrayal, is sublime in its vitality, its fidelity, and its recuperative energy. Invincible from without, it can be beaten only from within. How near are we to another glorious manifestation of the latent power of sound and unchangeable principles, when ex-ards are pushed aside and laggards no longer block the way?

A pledge keeper for Governor on a platform of no discrimination in citizenship, officeholding, or the imposition of public burdens: WILLIAM J. GAYNOR of Kings!

No Class Distinction! "The man to beat Monroy," shouts the

World, a demagogical and siliy newspaper, must not be tainted with plutocracy." What is that taint? Who are plutocrats, and why should they be excluded from office, to which all other citizens are eligible?

Apparently they are the men who have incomes of \$4,000 and over: for the income tax selects such citizens and makes of them a distinct class in this republic of equality before the law, subject to the punishment of

the demand is now made that they be subjected to the further penalty of exclusion from public office. They are described as "tainted," as social lepers who should be deprived of political privileges which are the birthright of all other American citizens. Because they are richer than the mass of the people they are to be plundered by the tax gatherer, and now it is demanded that they be disqualified for political office.

Of course that is logical enough. It is the communistic principle on which the income tax is based. If because a man has an in come of \$4,000 or over he forfeits his right to equality before the law, and is a member of a class against which discrimination in taxation should be made, why should not his punishment be rendered more complete? A distinct class of fewer rights than the rest of the people having been made, a precedent has been established which justifies the further abridgment of

the rights of these people, until at last none at all is left to them. If they are discriminated against in taxation, and thus subjected to a penalty reserved for them alone, why should not the additional punishment of exclusion from all the privieges of citizenship enjoyed by the rest be visited on them?

Under the existing Constitution, to which even Communism must give obedience, they cannot be made legally ineligible for office simply because other men envy their greater wealth; but this ridiculous news paper would shut them out not less efectually by the sentiment of those who are not so rich. It would prevent the nomination for public office of any man "tainted with plutocracy;" and manifestly, as we have said, plutocracy must, be an income which deprives a man of the right to the equality enjoyed by people who have it not.

If such a rule had been established in this republic from the beginning, WASHING-TON could never have been President He was one of the richest Americans of his day. JOHN ADAMS and JOHN QUINCY Adams were both "plutocrats." JEFFERSON would have been debarred from public office, for he was a large slaveholder and a rich man. MARTIN VAN BUREN was rich. JAMES BUCHANAN was in exceedingly prosperous circumstances. SAMUEL J. TIL DEN WAS VERY rich. GROVER CLEVELAND has accumulated a large fortune. Governor SEYMOUR of this State, a name honored by the whole Democracy, was a man of wealth. Governor FLOWER is a millionaire.

The rule would exclude every Democrat now prominently mentioned as a candidate for Governor. Mr. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY is very rich. Mr. DANIEL LAMONT, sometimes spoken of as a candidate for the nomination. has laid by a tidy fortune during recent years Mr. JOHN BOYD THACHER, so favorably considered in some quarters, is "tainted with plutocracy," as is also Mr. DANIEL S. LOCK-WOOD, Mr. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD of Cuckoo fame is a "plutocrat." Mr. WILLIAM R. GRACE is a millionaire. Mr. FREDERICK COOK of Rochester is rich. All of these men come under the penalty of the income tax They are all members of the special class established by it and punished by it.

The Democracy of New York, however, s opposed to such class distinction and all class distinctions, whether established by an income tax or in any other way. It is fo the equality of citizenship. It will obey no principle in making its nominations like that on which the income tax is based. It will not punish thrift and enterprise, skill and ability, business sagacity and executive power with political banishment. That s the principle of Socialism and Anarchy, not of Democracy.

The Policy of Infamy Not an Issue.

The platform adopted by the New York Republicans at Saratoga on Tuesday contains a scathing reference to the crime attempted in Hawaii by the Democratic Pres ident of the United States and his warmed over Republican Secretary of State.

" Promising a continuance of the vigorous foreign policy established by the lamented JAMES G. BLAINE," says the platform arraigning the Democracy for the acts of Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. GRESHAM, "it substituted a 'policy of infamy 'when Hawaii was freely offered us."

This is the general view of honest and indignant American sentiment, but it is here somewhat distorted for the purposes of partisanship. The policy of infamy cannot with justice be charged against the Democracy of the United States. The rejection of the golden opportunity for which enlightened American statesmanship had been waiting for half a century, the further infamy of the plot to crush out republican Government in the islands and restore the Queen, were purely and exclusively the enterprises of individuals in office, namely, GROVER CLEVELAND and WALTER Q. GRESHAM. The Democracy was never consulted. The Democracy was kept in the dark while these two men conspired against American interests and Hawaiian liberties. The Democracy never approved or supported the CLEVELAND-GRESHAM policy of infamy; it has never accepted responsibility for the same, and it has never undertaken to apologize for it or to defend it, or to share with the authors of that policy their shameful burden of failure

and disgrace. The almost unanimous Democratic sentiment respecting the policy of infamy and our relations with Hawaii, differs in no essential particular from Republican sentiment on the same subject. If Democrats as a rule are less ready than Republicans to record in formal public declarations their emphatic condemnation of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Hawaiian policy and performances, the reason is to be found solely in the supposed exigencies of political tactics. Silence during the campaign that is now on, does not affect the fact that the prevailing Democratic sentiment with regard to Hawaii is the only sentiment possible to common sense and American patriotism.

If the Republicans, therefore, persist in the effort to make a leading issue of the CLEVELAND-GRESHAM policy of infamy, the discussion is likely to be one-sided. There will be no systematic attempt to defend the indefensible. There will be no general disposition to accept responsibility which belongs to individuals and not to the party. Democrats will merely grit their teeth and keep their lips shut tight when the attempted restoration of LILIUOKALANI by

GROVER CLEVELAND is mentioned. With regard to the future relations between this nation and the Hawaiian Islands, there is no political reason for Democratic reticence during the present campaign or at any other time. Along the inevitable pathway, destiny will lead right on to ultimate union. Democrats and Republicans alike will speed the day when our flag shall float over Hawaii. No consideration for the vanity of a Democratic President, thwarted in his throne-building enterprise. no thought as to the personal comfort or discomfort of a blundering Secretary of of the paupers to the prosperous was far

for the nation's welfare, from uttering sentiments like these, which we find in a notable address delivered at Raleigh on Thursday by the Hon. CHAUNCEY F. BLACK before the State Convention of the Democratic clubs in North Carolina:

"Commerce follows certain paths across the sent There are positions which more or less commanthem, and which, if occupied in time, may save a world of trouble.

"One of these is Hawall. What American of us all would surrender Pearl Harbor, the slight interest we already have there? But why not receive Hawaii herself? She stretches her clean republican hands to us and implores admission to our staterbood. Hawsii once American, the flag of the Union, sustained by our soldiers and our fleets, would cover with its gentle protection, not our own commerce only, but that of large part of the world on its peaceful way across the Pacific. Hawaii is coming, and it is not in the heart of any Democrat to say her may. The end is inevitable Her incorporation is but a question of time."

Hawaii is coming, and it is not in the heart of any Democrat, save perhaps GROVER CLEVELAND, to say her nay! We commend to the President the speech of the distinguished Democrat to whom he has been accustomed to appeal, in seasons of distress and gloom, for advice and assistance in matters of tariff reform. Mr. CLEVELAND would do well to go to the Hon, CHAUNCEY F. BLACK likewise for sound Democratic deas of foreign policy and national extension. He has put into less than a score of ringing words the true Democratic policy with regard to Hawaii, and it is neither more nor less than the American policy: "Hawali is coming, and it is not in the

heart of any Democrat to say her nay!" That is the only form in which the Hawaiian question is now an issue; and in that form it is an issue, not between Republicans and Democrats, but between those Democrats and Republicans who are in truth Americans, and those who are not

Poverty Not Increasing.

In a contribution to the North American Review, which deserves careful attention, Mr. W. H. MALLOCK considers an assump tion, which gives the main impulse to the socialistic propaganda, and he shows that this is wholly without foundation. The assumption is that under the conditions of contemporary civilization, which is reared upon the principle of individual property and upon the application of machinery to industry, poverty is increasing at a distressing and formidable rate. That the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer was taken for granted by KARL MARX, and the assertion is continual y repeated in socialistic speeches and writings. Mr. MALLOCK, however, undertakes to prove that the reverse is the case in England, which MARX himself accepted as the most perfect example of the working of the atest type of civilization. What, therefore, is true of England must be true also of other countries where like conditions prevail.

It is to Mr. GIFFEN, the Statistical Secre tary to the Board of Trade, that English Socialists, when it suits their purpose, are wont to appeal as to the greatest living authority. But Mr. GIFFEN, as the Review points out, has declared that so far as " the individual income" is concerned, "it would not be far short of the mark to say that the whole of the great material improvement of the past fifty years has gone to the nasses." The clear, cold light of statistics reveals the fact that in England the average fortunes of the rich are distinctly, if no greatly, decreasing; that persons possessed f moderate means, say from \$750 to \$5,000 a year, are increasing faster than any other class; while the average increase of individual incomes has been greatest among the wage-carning masses Not only do the masses receive on an av erage larger incomes, but these procure hem more comforts and luxuries; they inhabit better houses, wear better clothes. consume per head an increasing quantity of meat, butter, tea, sugar, and tobacco; and, according to the last census, the persons who minister exclusively to the amusement of the masses, have increased in ter rears by some 80 per cent. If the socialistic assumption had any foundation, we might expect it to prove true in this respect, that, though the number of moderate incomes is increasing, the number of employers and small tradesmen is decreasing, small factories being merged in larger ones, and many small shops in a few gigantic emporiums. Even this seems not to be the case. The number of small manufacturing firms and retail shops in London has during the last ten years kept pace with the growth of population, while the number, of textile factories, instead of lessening, as KARL MARX predicted, has in-

creased from 6,807 in 1870 to 7,465 in 1885. How has it happened that an assumption really counter to the facts is so generally put forward as a truism? The currency of the mistake is due to the tendency of those persons whom Mr. MALLOCK would describe as economic impressionists, to confuse phenomena essentially distinct; to confound, that is to say, a mere change in the distribution of poverty with a growth of the evil and to overlook the fact that even when poverty in a given place exhibits an absolute increase, it may at the same time have decreased in that place relatively to the population. It is, in truth, no paradox that a town, a county, a nation, may, as a whole, be growing constantly more prosperous, and yet may contain an increasing amount of squalor and misery. The explanation is that, wherever the modern industrial system has been introduced, at whatever spot labor has been massed together and put in operation by capital handled with intellect and ability, there has resulted not only an enormous increase in the production of wealth, but also s great increase in the local population; and thus, though the gross product of wealth per head of those employed and the share thereof taken in the shape of wages or incomes by each member of a great majority of the population may be increasing year by year, there may yet continue to exist a minority or residuum which fails to participate in the general progress, and which may increase in absolute number, while relatively to the population it may be diminishing. To illustrate this point, Mr. Mal-LOCK takes the case of a village of five hundred inhabitants expanding into a manufacturing community of fifty thousand. He assumes that in the village nineteen-twentieths of the population were well to do and only one-twentieth were poor. The proportion would give a pauper class of twenty-five. After the village has grown into a city of fifty thousand, a census of its pauper class is taken, and this is found to number a thousand persons. Those who look merely at the superficial fact of absolute increase will denounce the modern industrial system for having produced a thousand miserable hu-

man beings where there were only twenty-

five before, while, in truth, the proportion

twenty fortunate ones; in the city there is but one to fifty.

To what should we attribute the often observed tendency to confound an absolute local increase of poverty with an increase relative to population? Mr. MALLOCK would ascribe it not to stupidity or dishonesty, but, in most cases, to thoughtlessness or ignorance. It is evident, however, that law makers and the enlighteners of public opinion, who are the physicians of the body politic, can no more be indulged in such confusion of thought with reference to poverty than with reference to disease or death. As a given area gains in population under modern industrial conditions, there will be more cases of illness than there were before; but such an increase is entirely compatible with an improvement in health throughout all clames. As a vil-lage swells into a city, more people will die in it; and yet the death rate may be much lower. It follows that if we would estimate the real character of modern progress, we must consider not the actual number of the poor, but the rate of pauperism. In study ing the tendencies of the existing industrial system, it is primarily indispensable to mark its effects for good on the vast majority of the population, and not the unhappy condition of a small minority, which, as statistics prove, is tending relatively to diminish. From the view-point of poverty itself, the problem which the statesman has to solve is not how to revolutionize our present institutions in the interests of the unfortunate, but how to absorb their relatively decreasing numbers into the society which economic impressionists and Socia! ists would destroy.

A Woman of Power.

The Government of Japan recently delivered to the King of Corea an order which must be offensive to all champions of wo men's rights. In it there is this piece of advice to his Majesty:

"It is necessary that all interference of the ladies of the court in politics should be strictly prohibited. In Japan, as in other civilized countries, the domestic staff is strictly secluded from politics; and this is absoutely essential to the permanent prosperity of you

This is going pretty far. It does not look like civilizing Corea.

The most powerful politician in China the country which Japan is fighting, is a woman the Empress Dowager. She is the real ruler of the most populous empire in the world, and is vastly more potent than Queen VICTORIA. It was she who, in her wrath, gave orders that the yellow vest should be torn from the upper parts of poor old Li Hung Chang, and more recently took from him that peacock feather, the loss of which almost drove him to suicide. It is she who dictates the appointment of members of the Grand Council, supervises the business of the seven Boards, and watches over the general interests of the empire. Why, it was she who, in concert with another dowager Empress, made the arrangements under which the present Emperor ascended the throne. Five years ago she professed to surrender her political power, but recent events have made it evident to all the world that her authority is yet supreme, and that the nominal occupant of the dragon's throne is but a puppet in her hands. We are not sure that there is in all the world another woman who has an influence equal to that of the strong-minded Empress Dowager of China. She is a poli-

tician of the first quality. So long as China's suzerainty was ac knowledged by Corea, the ladies of the Corean court had a say in politics. But now comes the Mikado of Japan with orders to the King of Corea that his domestic staff shall be strictly secluded from politics. It is impertinence on the part of MATSURITO who is a man over forty, and must have laid aside his gallantry.

We heartily congratulate the Democrats of the Third district of Pennsylvania on their turning down of WILLIAM MCALEER, their pres ent Representative in Congress. He voted for the and for the disgraceful Populistic income tax. Though otherwise an estimable man, he deserves to be turned down. Falsus in uno falsu in omnibus.

Nearly all of our religious contemporaries of every denomination have expressed their disapproval of the suggestion made in the Congre ationalist that the Christian Endeavor societies should seek to "get the management of both political parties by gaining and holding the balance of power," so as to "dictate suitable nominations and control elections." The Christian Advocate is especially emphatic in its repudis tion of the suggestion. Its acceptance would, in our judgment, result in the corruption and de struction of the Christian Endeavor societies. These bodies had better take warning against adopting it. The proper course of their mem bers in politics is to vote always for good men. for the very best candidates, whether or not they are Christian Endeavorers.

Apparently the first great battle with nodern war ships has been fought by two nations, far away from the countries known as civilized odder than when the French and Germans fought at Gravelotte, each army with its back to the country of the enemy.

How absurd it is for us to import onions rom foreign countries, say from Egypt, Spain, Cuba, the Bermudas, and other regions ! not we raise onions of every kind, quality, fragrance, flavor, size, and any degree of piquancy Very surely we will say that we ought to be able to do it when we look thoughtfully at a map of the United States, when we think of the forty-four States and the four Territories in the American Union. New York and Connecticut onions, Texas and Ken tucky onions, Virginia and South Dakota opions, Oregon and California onions—what else do th onion eaters want?-and yet we have spoken of less than one-fifth of the onion-producing States. We have a whole lot of varieties of good American opions, some of them better than poetry.

Yet here we go along, enriching the Egyptians and other foreigners by buying their onlons at high prices. Look at some figures: We have this year got 64,000 large bags of onions from old Egypt, the ancient inhabitants of which worshipped the onion-and very properly, too, we say: 12,000 of them from Havana, 131,000 crates of them from Bermuda, besides more of the Spanish than we can tell of, because the importing season for them has just begun. The Spanish sell for a dollar or more a crate, a good deal more at retail.

These foreign onions cost us millions of money, which ought to be kept for home circulation. Now, why cannot our American onion growers raise the best onions ever known to man-spring goods from the South and the Pacific, later goods from elsewhere? Why do so many of our onion caters favor the imported article rather than the native grown? It seems to us that some of these people are more pernickety We ought to raise in this giorious land all the

nions we consume. Why not? All the latest improvements have been

adopted by the military authorities of Japan. In the active army there is a fine hospital system, and there is a curps of trained female nurses. Women of high rank render service to the soldiers, who receive from home all sorts of heavier saxation. Their thrift and enter-prine having received this punishment, are open, and in whose heart is honest zeal lago there was one unfortunate being to

never heard anything about the presence of either Shinto or Buddhist priests in the invad-ing army of Japan in Cores. We do not even the army in the field is supplied with spiritual guides, as are the armies of all European countries. We suppose it must be. A regiment without a chaplain would be an

thousands of the priests of Shintoism and

There are two points of interest in the news brought to Victoria by such of the scaling schoopers as have finished their season's labors One relates to the new prohibition of hunting fur seals with firearms. Spears are only effective in the hands of those who know how to use them, and the Arietes, which hunted for two weeks in Hehring Sca after the close of its work in Japanese waters, found it difficult to get ness ugh to the animals to spear them, wherea had she dared to use rifles she would have taken many more than the ninety which made up be Behring Sea score. On the other hand, the schooners that took the precaution to engage Indian hunters with their canoes have done well

enough. It seems clear, therefore, that one

good effect of the new restrictions will diminish

and perhaps wholly stop the wasteful slaughter

of the seals by the use of guns in killing them. while another will be the employment of the Indians in their own old method of hunting. A second suggestion is furnished by the extent to which hunting in Japanese waters has been resorted to since the moches rirendi agreements, followed now by the Paris rules, have restricted sealing in Behring Sea. We find the Arietes taking nearly 1,300 seals on the Japan coast, and the E. S. Marvin reporting a catch of 2,111, of which only 233 were captured after leaving Hokedate. Some vessels may not show such scores in Japanese waters, but on the whole the reflection occurs that Japan, when she finishes the more important matters she now has on hand, may find it for her interest to make careful regulations in regard to seal hunting and to unite with Great Britain and the United States for the preservation of the animals on the Asiatic as well as the American side of the North Pacific.

James Gordon Bennett for Governor or

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What is the matter with James Gordon Bennett ? I am no politician, and for that reason I ought not, perhaps, to interfere. But if the single aim is good government, and that is to be attained by ecuring the nomination and election of a Mayor who is not a machine politician of any stripe. but a representative citizen or business man, who will administer municipal affairs solely in the interest of the public, I would nominate James Gordon Bennett.

Or, if you wish to have one of the best Governors possible for New York, pominate James Gordon Bennett. For either office he would be the most popular of all candidates, and at the ead either of the State or of the city his administration would be honest, independent, and fearless. If you wish to be victorious and prosperous, nominate James Gordon Bennett. He would be sure to win and to give satisfaction. NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

Comte de Paris's History of Our Civil War TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While reading the many obituary notices that have ap eared recently of the Comte de Paris, I have een hoping to see something that would show an intention of finishing the history of the civil war on the part of his publishers. have seen nothing, and I am, probably with many others, in possession of an incomplete his tory of our war by the Comte de Paris. We were promised that this history should be fin-ished in probably four volumes. We have the four volumes, and have had them some time, and the war is not over yet. The fourth one is a fraud, being padded with reports and tables, and correspondence which is of no value. The Count's executors should take this mat-ter in hand and clear his memory from the taint of fraud by finishing this history from his private papers.

tant of fraud by an arrival private papers.

This is a duty to the American public who purchased his book in good faith, not dreaming for a moment that publication would be suspended and the work never finished.

Can you give us some light on this matter?
ATLANTA, Ga. W. J. STAPLES.

A Sincere Opinion. From the Post-Espress.

Governor Flower has done some splendid hings in his official career, and he has committed some faults; but the fact is that public confidence in him has not been seriously shaken The people look on him as a large-hearted, honest-minded, plain-mannered man, and they like

John Burroughs.

John Burroughs, who has gone to live in a little arming village on the Hudson, walks down to the Vest Shore station at 7 o'clock each morning. As the naturalist was striding along the other day he was waylaid by an interviewer, who had reached the vil-lage at half past 6 and waited. Burroughs wore either coat nor vest, his garments bore the marks of sun and weather, and his shoes were du

The two waiked to the farm and spent the day to ether, and Mr. Burroughs talked, of course, about the skylark and the bobolink, the oriole, wood thrush and marsh hawk. He referred, too, with satisfaction to his fruit growing. "I have several wealthy neigh-bors," he says, "and they grow fruit, too. They say they can't see how I can make anything grow—they can't." John Burroughs makes money; he grows" fine fruits and choice kinds, and markets it early." During the grape season he pitches in most seriously, losing in weight about ten pounds a month."

The naturalist is an expert accountant and his ser

ces are in demand by bankers. He has been asked, too, to write school books "to help children t love nature;" he decided he would only create a ne began to talk about teaching; like every other mar he has his own views on the subject. "Go to natu rather than to books." he cries, and is willing to put the theory to test. Once, while in a town where there if a college for women, Mr. Burroughs announced h rould give a walking lecture the next morning; by When I heard them whispering and moing about, out I came, and we started, they all crowd ing after and stepping on my beels all along, they were so anxious to hear everything I said. But that lidn't matter-I had stout shoes on Think of that; a whole collegeful of girls rose a

dawn to go for a walk with an old gentleman, m ecause what he said would be interesting. Let the young men roll that over in their minds.

Her Heart and Hand for a Vote. From the Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean.

ain Anderson of Kentucky, who is now in the city on his way to New York, was asked last night "Did you oppose Col. Breckinridge?" "Who, me? Well, I didn't until a few weeks ago

p to that time I was strong in favor of him. "And some new proof changed your mind, eh F" "Well, I can't say that it was a proof. I will say hough, that it was stronger than a proof. It was a oman. You see, I am a widower, without childre without moral responsibilities of any sort, and I didn't see why Billy shouldn't go to Congress about as long as he wanted to; but I gad, sah, a woman that lives near Paris changed my mind. For a long time I have been after her to marry me, and she has been putting me off. But a few weeks ago I met her, and she told me that if I would work against the Colonel she would marry me as soon as the election was over. And then I took off my coat and fit billy about as hard as a man

She Hoped to Be, From the Cincinnati Tribune

"I take it that you are one of the new emancipated women," said the first passenger. "No, not yet," was the answer. "By the way, can you tell me whether this train goes straight to Sloux Falls, or do I change care?"

A Timely Mint. Miss Bored (as the clock points dangerously near 1 A.M.)—You seem to be very found of early hours. Mr. Staylate. Pray don't let me keep you.

The October number of Harper's Magazine is excellent. Mr. Edwin Lord Weeks's article on Labore and the Punjaub will convey a new idea of certain parts of India to most persons: Mr. Richard Harding Davis has an unusually charming little compon the streets of Paris quite Lamb-like: Mr. Ralph begins a series of sketches of tenoment-house life in this city. Miss king writes of literellie and the Mississippi, and Mr. c. W. Whitney tells of golding in England, some ex-qualte pictures illustrating his article. The other features of the magazine are present in the expected abundance and excellence. THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

ecretary Merbert Ends the War Between

Navy Officers and Setentific Men. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. Secretary Herbert has settled a naval squabble to-day by issuing an order completely reorganizing the Nava Observatory, where all nautical instruments anomaly in civilization. There are hundreds of are verified. The trouble has been going on for a long time. A Captain of the navy is Superin tendent of the observatory, and he has had under him a number of scientific men who made the astronomical observations and did other scientific work. These gentlemen have been dissatisfied in having their duties supervised by a naval officer, and last year they began a systematic campaign to have the observatory transferred entirely to their charge. Prof. Liman Newcomb, who has charge of the Nautical Almanac, complained to the Secretary of the Navy against Capt. McNair, the retary of the Navy against Capt. McNair, the superintendent of the observatory, and McNair, in turn, made it hot for the Professor for not sending his communication through the regular official channels. Finally the matter was taken to Congress, with the object of having the observatory taken out of the hands of naval officers, and scientific men, most of them from Harvard, made representations to the committee in charge of the case in favor of the transfer. Congress adjourned without taking action, but Secretary Herbert determined to end the squabble, and with this object in view took all the papers in the case with him when he went away on his five weeks tour of inspection on the Dolphin. The result of his consideration was the following order issued to-day:

ing order issued to-day: Ing order issued to-day:

Washington, Washington, Sept. 21, 1804.

Frof. William Harkness, U.S. N., Unified States Navai (give, Washington, Sin. After much thought given to the subject I have finally concluded to reorganize (as is done by order to day transmitted to you the Navai Observatory, and to place you, as astronomical director, in charge of and responsible for the direction, scope, quantity, and preparation of or publication of all work parely astronomical to be performed at the Navai Observatory.

There has been much contention on the part of the scientists of America that the observatory should be reorganized by an act of Congress. The grounds for this contention were that navai officers, by reason of their education, principally in other directions, were not competent to direct astronomical work. It has observatory were not competent and scientific men.

The ground of the contention for reorganization by Congress has been that the astronomical researches at the observatory were not conformed to any regular system. Observers were left to follow largely their own individual inclinations and their own ideas of what the intercuts of science demanded without any proper computation of the work.

My own opinion, after much time given to the investigation of the subject, is that of all the criticisms made against the work of the observatory, this alone has any foundation. You are therefore hereby placed in full charge of all the astronomical work at the Navai Observatory bessed upon the department the value of the work by certain former superintendents, who were aided by boards of council. The regulations and ere which you take charge leave all such questions to you, and you alone. Not have power to call into your succeiment to perform the duties and responsibilities the intention of this reorganization to place in your, and you alone. Not have power to call into your succeiment to perform the duties and responsibilities which are yours.

The department believes that your experience of thirty years as an ast Prof. William Harkness, U.S. N., United States Nov. Office, Washington

H. A. Herter, secretary of the save-men, but the observatory is to remain in charge of a naval officer. Prof. Harkness, the principal savant there, is placed in charge of astronomi-cal observations, and he is directed to report directly to the Navy Department, instead of through the Superintendent. Capt. McNaï will soon be relieved from duty at the observatory.

THE NEW TEACHERS' COLLEGE. Handsome Building and Elaborate Equipment-Work to Begin on Monday.

The new Teachers' College in West 120th street, near the Boulevard, will be opened for work on Monday morning next. During the east week the imposing college building has been the scene of constant animation. President Walter Lowrie Hervey and a corps of as sistants have been busy classifying the students and the painters have been working on into the evening hours giving finishing touches to the woodwork. Work on the new building will

woodwork. Work on the new building will have been entirely completed by this evening, and the newness and whiteness of the walls will be relieved by a generous display of framed photographs and etchings. Every picture will be suggestive of the verk of a certain branch of the college curriculum.

President liervey said yesterday:

"The buildings and equipments thus far have cost about \$700,000. The western wing will cost \$300,000 more. With two exceptions the givers of these amounts do not wish their names mentioned. The exceptions are Mrs. Peter M. Bryson, who founded and equipped the Bryson library in memory of her husband, and the Macy Manual Arts building, which cost \$250,000, and is named in honor of the late Josiah Macy. The Macy memorial is without doubt the finest building in the world devoted to the purpose of art education and instruction in manual arts.

"The year which opens on Monday promises

manual arts.
"The year which opens on Monday promise
to be one of unusual activity and success. Man
of the classes are already overcrowded. The to be one of unusual activity and success. Many of the classes are already overcrowded. The teaching staff has been reenforced by the appointment of thirteen new instructors and lecturers, among whom are Emma G. Sebring, A. M., instructor in psychology; Virgil Prettyman, A. H., instructor in Latin and Greek; Edward Howard Castle, A. M., instructor in history and Latin; Katharine M. Cochran, A. B., instructor in Latin; Katharine M. Cochran, A. B., instructor in Latin and mathematics; Emma Lee Zeigler, teacher in the elementary school and assistant in methods; Arthur Wynne Shaw, teacher in in methods: Arthur Wynne Shaw, teacher in the elementary school and assistant in meth-ods: Agnes Vinton Luther, assistant in science; Mary Rogers, instructor in wood carving: Vin-ton Sherman Paessler, instructor in music; Vin-ton Tagg, instructor in music; Henry Leber Coit, M. D., lecturer on 'Prevention of Diseases Among Children;' William Henry Goodycar, A. M., lecturer on 'The History of Art,' and Karl von Rydingsvärd, lecturer on 'Wood Carving.' ethods: Arthur Wynne Shaw, teacher

Goodyear, A. M., lecturer on 'The History of Art,' and Kari von Rydingsvärd, lecturer on 'Wood Carving.'

The larger quarters of the college will make possible the carrying out of several new plans and lines of work which could not have been undertaken before. Special attention has been given to the kindergarten department, which occupies several commodious rooms on the first alcor. The physical, chemical, and geological laboratories are among the largest in this country. President Hervey and the thirty-five members of the faculty will meet between 500 and 600 students in the auditorium of the college on Monday morning.

RAPID TRANSIT.

ommission to Meet Next Wednesday The Question of Municipal Construction.

The Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commisdoners will hold its first meeting since July 10 at its offices, 256 Broadway, at 2 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon. At that meeting it is expected that Chief Engineer William Barclay

expected that Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons, who went to Europe to study systems of rapid trausit, will make a report.

At that meeting, too, it will be necessary for the Board to make provision for the submission to the people of the question of municipal construction, if the question is to be acted upon at the coming election, as is the intention at present. The Rapid Trausit act of 1894 provides that the Commissioners must file with the Police Board at least thirty days prior to election a request for the printing by official ballots for use in the determination of the question of municipal construction. These ballots are to read "For" or "Against municipal construction of rapid transit road."

The road which it is proposed to ask the peo-ple to vote on is the same underground system agreed on by the old Rapid Transit Commission. The counsel to the Commission have decided that these plans may be aftered in any particular after the people have decided to build a road at the city's expense.

BROOKLYN TROLLEY NOTES TAKEN. Dissatisfied Stockholders May Still Apply for a Receiver.

The suits which were to have been brought

against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad and the Long Island Traction Company and the Brookiyn City Hailroad by some dissatisfied stock-holders to prevent the issuing of \$3,000,000 colholders to prevent the issuing of \$3,000,000 colhieral trust notes, and stop the sale of real
sestate, and for the appointment of a receiver,
has been forestalled and perhaps blocked.
It was announced yesterday that, while the
lawyers were busy preparing the papers in the
said, the entire \$3,000,000 was subscribed for by
the New York charanty and Indemnity Composty. This will make part of the threatened
diligation void, although it is possible that application may still be made for the appointment
of a receiver for the City Company. It is believed that P. H. Flyan, President of the new
Nassan Electric Company, is the mover in the
hoatilities against the other trolley companies,
although his name will not figure in the papers.

The White House Painted White.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. The Executive Mansion emerged from its cream-colored disguise to-day and became the "White House" in reality, through the finishing touches of the corps of painters who have been engaged in giving it a coat of immaculate whiteness. Horsetofore the mansion has been painted with a creamy mixture that piaced the appearance of the building in conflict with its popular name. To day it looks fresher, cleaner, and statelier than exerpt of the property of the

SUNBEAMS.

-Purnell Planer is a negro giant of Bridgeville, Dela ware. He is six feet seven and a half inches tall, and, although spare, he weight 201 pounds. He shoulders a weight of 250 pounds with case, and has carried 400 ade nearly 100 yards. He was married the other

they to a very large woman of his own race.

—Hawaii is not the only place where prisoners have been known to be hired out for domestic service. It was discovered some years ago that long-term convicts in the jail at New Castle, Del., were commonly sent on errands about town, and even life prisoners were dightly watched. A murderess was employed in the jailer's family and permitted to go about the streets.

—It is an interesting that that while American wood engravers have been almost driven from their chosen field of book and periodical illustration they have brought their art up to its highest point, and the best of them are still struggling to do better. Half a score of the best American wood engravers are perhaps more truly artists than any of their predecess

on this side the Atlantic.

Now there is a down-town Drug Trade Club. Such clubs are as much as anything clas a silent protest against the horrors of the down-town "quick lunch." They furnish a convenient and homelike place, where a man may have his luncheon in peace from the sense that somebody is agog for his seat and the laundry agape for his napkin, to have it steamed, folded, and ironed for another guest.

—Cranford's Notch, in the White Mountains, was dis-

covered accidentally more than a century ago by hunter in pursuit of a moose. Governor Wentworth intend the discoverer a grant of land if he could get a horse through the Notch, and the thing was no-complished by lowering the horse over a cliff. The first merchandise carried through the Notch was ogshead of tobacco, and the first wat up from the coast was a barrel of rum.

Doubtless one thing that is partly responsible for

the comparatively low death rate among Hebrews living in the tenement district is their more or less strict observance of the admirable sanitary node embodied in the Mosaic law. They escape also the pen-alty of many vices that afflict other peoples. Newly arrived Hebrews suffer much from stomachic troubles, the result of insufficient, fill-cooked, or unsuitable ford,

-Breakfast hominy of to-day is a very different matter from the Southern hominy traditionally asso-ciated with hog. The earlier hominy was true "cracked corn, "hence doubtless "corn cracker" and "cracker," It was cooked gently all night, enriched with butter, white. As thus prepared the true Southern hominy is a delicious dish, not especially for breakfast, but "as a vegetable," so the phrase goes, for dinner it—is sweet, rich, beautiful, and whol

-English dicipline with the cat o' nine talls seems more severe than its survival in Delaware. The cat in the Peach State has nine tails of leather, each with a knot, and the law sentences the convict to so many lashes upon the bare back, "well laid on," but the Sheriff is the judge of what constitutes a proper lay-ing on, and his strokes are usually gentle. It is their repetition that reddens the skin of the victim and it seldom happens that a single blow is of sufficient force to leave a noticeable mark.

-Nervous prostration among actors and actresses is commonly accompanied by stage fright. Men and women long accustomed to face the public find them-selves suddenly seized with nervous fear even at the thought of a rehearsal. Bicycling, as a pleasant and morning with a dread of the afternoon rehearsal delared that after two hours in the open air with her cle every trace of stage fright had disappear

store windows and elsewhere an increasing number of signs of five-cent cigars. No doubt we are smoking more and more five-cent cigars—partly from a desire to humor the financial cyclone, partly because there is a tendency to reduce the standard price from ten cents to five. Even if that should be done it would not bring the prices down to the prices before the war. My recollection is that the price then of what might be called the standard cigar, corresponding to the regu-lar ten-cent cigar of to-day, was three cents, of two for five cents; and an imported cigar of very good qual ity and size could be bought for six cents."

-Some of the forty or fifty State agricultural col-leges make special provision for students wishing to work their way through college. Such students work daily on the experimental college farm, and receive current wages. There are many free scholarships in these colleges, and board and lodging are cheap, so that a working student finds that his labor goes far toward paying his way. Tutoring pays better, how-ever, and very clever men sometimesearn from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per year in helping through their duller fellows. Such opportunities, however, are found only in the great colleges, and are few. At one of these insti-tutions one successful young lawyer of this city is said to have earned \$2,000 in a single year tutoring while yet an undergraduate.

-There has been in recent years no change in the display of crape at the door in case of death except by the addition occasionally of a few flowers to the or dinary emblem; usually white flowers for a child, and any full-blown flowers for an older person. The usual crape for a person of either sex up to the age of about nineteen would be all white, white ribbon upon whitecrape or tarlatan; for a person of from nineteen to forty, black crape with white and black ribbons; for persons above forty, crape and ribbons all black. The dimensions are generally from the doorbell to the step. If there is a bell pull, the crape is usually hung upon that: If an electric button, the plate is unscrewed enough to admit the crape under it and the plate is then screwed into place again

man, "In which just every seat was taken, there came one man. He looked around a little, saw no seat, and of course stood up; the only person cranding in the car. There had got on at a previous station a man who had with him a small folding chair which he held folded up against his knees. He unfolded the chair now and set it down ready to sit in, and with a little smile and a little wave of the hand invited the man who was standing to take it; he took it, though I fancied he would just as lief not have taken it. Sitting down in that way he was four times as conspicuous as be had been standing, but he did not permit himself to be disturbed; he cept perfectly cool and he was to all appearances entirely comfortable; his nerve was good. He sat there calmly until the train get to the next station. There two or three got out, and then he shifted to one of the egular seats, and the man that had the chair folded

"One of the prettlest sights about the town in the season," said a stroller, "is the coming and going of the steam yachts in the waters adjacent to the Bat-tery. I saw the other day, for instance, coming down the river a fine, big, powerful boat, fit to go anywhere; she came booming, and rounded to off the landing place by Pier A; they gave her a turn astern to check her, and lowered a boat. Walking briskly across the Battery plaza at the same time was a man who turned out to be the owner; he arrived at the head of the stone steps to find the boat waiting for him at the float at the foot. He walked down the steps and out upon the float and stepped into the boat and took the tiller ropes, and the men gave way for the yacht. He was soon alongside and on deck, and the boat was booked on to be holsted up. You could hear the bell in the engine room, the signal from the officer on the sweeping round in a wide circle to point up stream again and gathering headway rapidly; a moment

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Giencos, the scene of the massacre of the MacDonalds

was lately sold for \$80,000. The estate comprised Ibsen's income tax has just been assessed in Nor way at \$335, based on a fortune of \$44,000 and as

ncome of \$1,300. Kossuth's son has been declared by the authorities to be ineligible to the Hungarian Parliament, as he is not a Hungarian subject, and has never taken step

Little King Alfonso of Spain lately reviewed at San Sebastian his boy battalion, composed of little fel-lows of his own age, drawn from the best families of Spain. They went through their drill with the precision of veteraus. Since the new Tower Bridge was opened two months

go, an average of 70,000 foot passengers and over 8,000 teams have crossed it daily. On the first Sunday 156,000 people crossed. It has reduced the crowd on ondon Bridge by nearly one-half. Manuel Garcia, the author of the "Method of Sing-ing," the brother of Mailbran and Madame Viardos Garcia, who is now ist years one, the just published in a book of 100 pages "Hints to Singers," the result of his attar.

s sixty five years' experience as a teacher. At Bologna it has lately been discovered that the university seal has been forged and affixed to apuri-ous diplomas. The whief offender has been arrested, and it is believed that the diplomas of other Italiaa

universities will be brought under suspicion.

Fonts of type and a printing press are now ready to
be presented by the Bible Society to the Katholikos of he Armenian Church. He has agreed to have not only the ancient version printed, but also that in the Armenian new spoken around Mount Ararat. Sardou has just rend his new play before Sarah

Bernhardt and the Renaissance company. It is called "Glamonde, Duchesse d'Athènes." The scene is isld in Greece in the fifteenth century, and is founded on an historical incident. The scenery will be faithfully reproduced from a Vienna manuscript.

By 1886 ten of the thirry-three English Judges will have served fifteen years, and be entitled to retire on a pension The Master of the folia, Lord Enher (liret).

has served twenty-five years; haron Policek, "the last of the Barons" of the Exchequer, twenty-two, Lord Justice Lindsley, nineteen; Lord Justice Lopes and Justice Hawkins, eighteen. The last Lord Cuie-ridge had been twenty-one police on the beach.